



Bunnag family

The **Bunnag Family** or **House of Bunnag** (Thai: บุนนาค; RTGS: Bunnak) was a powerful Siamese noble family of Mongolian descent influential during the late Ayutthaya kingdom and early Rattanakosin period. The family was favored by Chakri monarchs and monopolized high-ranking titles. By the nineteenth century, its power and influence reached its zenith.

Three of the four Somdet Chao Phraya came from the Bunnag family — Dis, styled Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha Prayurawongse; his younger brother Tat, styled Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha Pichaiyat; the eldest son Chuang, styled Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Si Suriyawongse. They played key roles in government and foreign relations until after the Front Palace crisis. As Chulalongkorn sought to undo the power of the nobility and pursue centralization, the Bunnags gradually withdrew from prominent roles in Siamese politics but continued to fill important official ranks.

History

Sheikh Ahmad

Sheikh Ahmad, a Persian merchant, along with his brother Muhamad Said and subordinates, settled in Siam around 1600.^[1] Sheikh Ahmad was a native of Qom in Safavid Iran, south of Tehran. He established himself as a rich merchant in Ayutthaya. There he entered the service of King Songtham (1611–1628) who appointed him as Chao Kromma Tha Khwa (เจ้ากรมท่าขوا; Lord of the Right Pier) to supervise traders from the West, i.e. Persians, Indians and Europeans. He was also appointed Chularatchamontri (อุปราชบุตร; Minister of Islamic affairs) to oversee all Shiites in Siam.

After subjugating a Japanese revolt under Yamada Nagamasa in 1611, Sheikh Ahmad became Samuha Nayok (First Prime Minister).^[2] Descendants of Sheikh Ahmad exerted control over Siamese politics, trade and foreign affairs. Many of them became Samuha Nayok. They also monopolized the post of Chularachamontri.

Settlement in Thonburi

House of Bunnag ราชบุนนาค

Parent family	House of Sheikh Ahmad
Current region	Bangkok
Place of origin	Ayutthaya, Thailand
Founded	1782
Founder	Chao Phraya Akkamahasena
Titles	Regent of Siam (1851–1873)
Connected families	House of Chakri House of Na Bangxang House of Abhaiwongse House of Na Nagara Ahamadchula family Amatayakul family Amatayakul family Khotchaseni family Savetsila family



Tomb of Sheikh Ahmed of Qom, in Ayutthaya.

A man called **Bunnag** was a descendant of Sheikh Ahmad. Bunnag married to Nuan, a daughter of wealthy Mon family from Bang Chan, situated near the mouth of Maeklong River.^[3] Her sister Nak was the wife of Thong Duang. He was then kinsmen to Thong Duang. Though Thong Duang emerged as a powerful noble in Thonburi, Bunnag stayed far from the bureaucracy due to his childhood conflicts with Taksin.

Thong Duang then became Phutthayotfa Chulalok (Rama I), the first king of the Chakri dynasty in 1782. During the Nine Armies' Wars, Bunnag led the Siamese forces against the Burmese. He was then promoted and eventually became the Samuha Kalahom as Chao Phraya Akkaramahasaena.

Rise of Prayurawongse

Chao Phraya Akkaramahasaena was the primogenitor of the House of Bunnag. He sent his sons, including Tish and That, into the palace as the royal pages of Phutthayotfa Chulalok to gain an entrance into Siamese bureaucracy. Tish quickly rose to higher official ranks as Buddha Loetla Nabhalai favored the nobles from the Bunnag family and Tish's maternal family, the Bangchang. Tish then became the minister of Kromma Tha, supervising trade and foreign affairs under King Nangkla.

He was offered the position of Samuha Kalahom (Second Prime Minister) by the king, but Tish declined, saying that prime ministers died early. He then became Samuha Kalahom instead.

During the Siamese–Vietnamese Wars, Tish led the Siamese forces to Vietnam and imposed a naval blockade on Saigon. The campaigns were successful, however, and the war ended in 1845. With the death of Bodindecha in 1849, Tish remained the only powerful noble in the court.

Tish played a key role in the ascension of Mongkut, whether or not Nangkla intended to give the throne to his half-brother. The legend is that Nangkla wanted his son, Prince Annop, to succeed him, even giving Annop the bracelet passed down from his grandfather Phutthayotfa Chulalok. However, Dis switched the bracelet for a forged one, so the genuine one was not passed to Prince Annop. Tish lobbied for Mongkut, a monk of 27 years, to succeed the throne.

In 1851, when Mongkut had succeeded the throne, he made Tish Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha Prayurawongse and regent in the kingdom. Prayurawongse's brother, That, became Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha Pichaiyat and regent in Bangkok. The Somdet Chao Phraya title was the highest noble title, rivaling royalty. The first to hold the title, Maha Kshatriyaseuk, had become the first monarch of Chakri dynasty.

Mongkut gave much of his power to the regents he appointed. Prayurawongse was also competent in trade and foreign affairs and crucial to negotiating the Bowring Treaty.

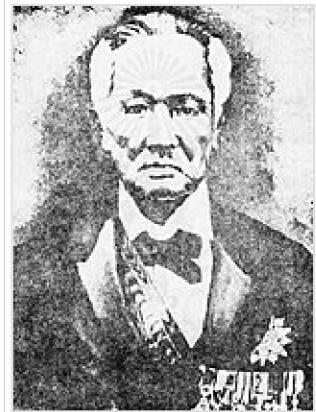


Somdet Chao Phraya
Borom Maha
Prayurawongse (Tish
Bunnag)

Sri Suriwongse

Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha Sri Suriwongse (Thai: สมเด็จเจ้าพระยา บรมมหาราชสุริวงศ์; Chuang Bunnag) was a prominent 19th-century Thai figure and served as the regent during the early years of the reign of King Chulalongkorn.

The eldest son of Tish Bunnag (Prayurawongse, สมเด็จเจ้าพระยาบรมมหาราชวงศ์) and than phu ying Chan, Chuang, was well educated. King Mongkut made him Samuha Kalahom, one of the two prime ministers of Old Siam.



Somdet Chao Phraya
Borom Maha Sri
Suriwongse (Chuang
Bunnag)

After the death of King Mongkut in 1868, his young son Prince Chulalongkorn became the new monarch. However, as the new king was underage, Sri Suriwongse was named as regent, a post he held until 1873. The Front Palace Crisis of 1874-5 changed the power dynamic in Siam, after which both Bunnag and noble influence waned.

Sri Suriwongse died in 1883 in Ratchaburi. He was also the first Thai to have a life insurance policy after Chulalongkorn granted foreign companies permission to extend their insurance business into Siam.

His son Won Bunnag succeeded him as Samuha Kalahom and also held the title Chao Phraya Surawong Waiyawat.

References

1. Woodhouse, Leslie (Spring 2012). "Concubines with Cameras: Royal Siamese Consorts Picturing Femininity and Ethnic Difference in Early 20th Century Siam" (<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/t/tap/7977573.0002.202--concubines-with-cameras-royal-siamese-consorts-picturing?rgn=main;view=fulltext>). *Women's Camera Work: Asia*. 2 (2). Retrieved 8 July 2015.
2. "TOMB OF SHEIKH AHMAD QOMI" (https://www.ayutthaya-history.com/Historical_Sites_TombQomi.html). *History of Ayutthaya*.
3. Roy, Edward (2010). "Prominent Mon lineage from Late Ayutthaya to Early Bangkok". *Journal of the Siam Society*. 98: 207–218.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bunnag_family&oldid=1159883602"

■